

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET  
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]
SUBJECT	Polish Naval Radio Stations near Gdynia	DATE DISTR.	10 June 1953
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	NO. OF PAGES	2 25X1A
PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	[REDACTED]
		REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

1A

1. The Main Naval Radio Station (Główna Radio Stacja Marynarki Wojennej) was located in Gdynia 5430N-1833E. This station communicated with ships at sea, [REDACTED] as well as with inland stations located in Warsaw, Poznan, Krakow, Wroclaw and other inland stations. The radio station was located on Ulica Washingtona and Ulica Swieto Janska (the main street). The station had five antennae masts 25 m. high which were arranged in the Adcock type antenna array.
2. The Naval Coastal Artillery Battalion (Dywizjon Artylerji Nadbrzeżnej Marynarki Wojennej), located in Redlowo (suburb south of Gdynia), communicated with a radio station located on the Hel Peninsula 5437N-1847E. The Redlowo station did not communicate with ships at sea, but with tugs which towed targets during practice maneuvers, giving them the line and direction of fire. Two antenna masts, each located on a building, were about 35 m. apart; 15 m. from the ground.
3. The Redlowo station personnel were trained by receiving and transmitting radio messages to Hel. Business contact with Hel was usually done by voice by the senior lieutenant in charge. At the Gdynia station voice call cryptonyms were used, such as wyraz (expression), Saturn (Saturn); Jowisz (Jupiter). Cryptonym voice calls were changed every three or four weeks. [REDACTED]

25X1A

25X1A

SECRET

25X1A

25X1A

- 25X1A
4. There were seven communications men assigned to the Gdynia station; one senior lieutenant, who was in charge of the station, five radio-telegraphists with ratings of senior seamen, and one radio-telegraphist with a rating of second class radioman (Mat). These men maintained a 24-hour radio watch, two men standing a watch which was changed every two hours. Test runs (contact checks) were made at 0600, 1000, 1400, 1800, 2100, and 2400 hours.
5. The type of radio equipment used in the Naval Coastal Artillery Battalion station was the RSBF (Radiostacja Samolotowa Bombowa Forgonnaja) -- a combination receiver-transmitter of Russian origin, which was portable and weighed about 25 kg.
6. The radio station located on the tip of the Hel Peninsula /See paragraph 27 was part of the Naval Sapper Battalion (Bataljon Saperow, Marymarki Wojennej). This station also used RSBF radio equipment. [REDACTED] however, remember any of the call signs. Two of the cryptonyms used were Neptun (Neptune) and Orion (Orion). Call signs and voice call cryptonyms were regularly changed every three or four weeks.
- 25X1A
7. A radio monitoring station was also located in Redlowo (as was a non-commissioned officers school for coastal artillery). The radio receiver used was known as TOR, which [REDACTED] of German origin. [REDACTED] were assigned to this station. Only Polish radio stations were monitored, never foreign stations.
- 25X1A
8. The Lilitkowo Station was located approximately one kilometer east of Oliwa /5424N-1834E7. [REDACTED] but from a distance [REDACTED] antennae masts arranged similarly to those at the Main Naval Radio Station in Gdynia.

SECRET